NORTH CAROLINA PORTFOLIO

THE
CONSERVATIVE.

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY BY
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THE AMERICAN QUESTION IN THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT—DEBATE ON THE DEFENCES OF CANADA.

In the House of Commons, on the 13th of March, Mr. S. Fitzgerald called attention to the report of Colonel Jervois on the defences of Canada, and asked for information with reference thereto. After clearing himself from false imputations in taking this course, and disclaiming any intention to attribute to the Federal government or to the people generally a spirit of hostility towards this country, he suggested certain possible contingencies which might lead to hostilities between this country and the United States, and against which England should not, he said, shut her eyes, nor disregard a certain proposal made during the recent conference between the Confederate agents and the Federal authorities. Under these circumstances, it was of importance to look to the defence of Canada, upon which in the event of war the first blow would fall, and, as no one would advise that the colony should be left to defend itself in a quarrel in which it would be involved solely on account of its connection with this country, he proceeded to consider what it should be our duty to contribute towards its defences. He compared the activity of the Americans in fortifying all their vulnerable points with the apathy manifested by us in altogether neglecting the defences of our most vulnerable point, Canada. He urged this as a matter, he said, of pressing and paramount necessity, and that unless we set to work vigilantly, and came to an immediate understanding with Canada as to the proportion this country should bear of the cost of its means of defence, the consequences would be fatal.

Mr. Forster, observing that if England were to undertake to put the whole frontier of Canada in a condition of complete defence the expense would be almost fabulous, said the question was whether, in the present relations between this country and Canada, we ought not to call upon the colony to look to her own resources and spend her own money in her own defence, if she desired the connection should continue. But the real question was whether there was sufficient reason for increasing her means of defence at all. He believed that the fears of hostilities on the part of the United States were unreasonable and utterly groundless. Why should there be this extraordinary suspicion of America? It came from the efforts of two classes—one consisting of Confederate agents and sympathizes; the other of disappointed prophets. He protested against rushing into an enormous expense for the defence of Canada.

Mr. Bright said if there be a party in the United States hostile to England, circumstances gave it a very strong temptation to enter without much hesitation into a war with England; because it feels that through Canada it can inflict a great humiliation on this country. At the same time, it is perfectly well known to all intelligent men, and especially to all statesmen and public men of the United States—it is as well known to them as it is to us—that there is no power whatever in this United Kingdom to defend successfully the territory of Canada against the United States. (Hear, hear.) We ought to know that, in order to put ourselves right upon the question, and that we may not be called upon to talk folly and to act folly * * *

If there comes a war in which Canada may be made a victim, it will be a war got up between the government of Washington and the government in London. * * * * * *

I will undertake to say that the most exact investigator of what has taken place will be unable to point to a single word he Lincoln, has said, or a single line he has written, or a single act he has done since his first accession to power that betrays that anger or passion or ill feeling towards this country which some people here imagine influences the breasts of his Cabinet. If Canada is not for war, if England is not for war, if the United States are not for war, whence is the war to come? (Hear, hear.) Why, going back four years ago, we recollect what occurred when the news arrived here of the first shot fired at Fort Sumter. I think that was about the 4th of April, and immediately after it was announced that a new Minister was coming from the United States to this country.

Mr. Adams arrived in London on the 13th of May, and when he opened his newspaper the next morning he found it contained the proclamation of neutrality and the acknowledgement of the belligerent rights of the South. In my opinion the proper course would have been to have waited until Mr. Adams arrived, and to have discussed the matter with him in a friendly manner, when an explanation might have been given of the grounds upon which the English government felt themselves bound to issue it. But everything was done in an unfriendly manner, and the effect was to afford great comfort at Richmond, and generally to grieve those people of America who were most anxious for the continuance of the friendly and amicable relations between that country and England.

Viscount Palmerston said—However long this discussion may have been, I, for one, cannot regret that it has taken place; for by the majority of members in this House two opinions have been expressed which cannot fail to be useful in the quarters to which they relate. The first opinion is that which has been peculiarly dwelt upon by the honorable member who has just sat down, namely, an earnest desire that the most friendly relations should be maintained between Great Britain and the United States of America; and next, the opinion that we should maintain the connection which exists between this country and our provinces on the North American continent so long as the people of those provinces are desirous of maintaining their connection with the mother country. (Hear, hear.) The honorable member who has just spoken has made what in one respect may appear a paradoxical, but what, I think, as human nature is constituted, was a very conciliatory speech towards the United States. Though he reviewed a long course of events to prove that the United States have been most grievously ill-treated by this country—I don't't agree with him in any one of these points (hear, hear)—it is no doubt a part of human nature that you cannot please any man or any set of men better than by telling them they have been exceedingly ill-used. (Hear, and a laugh.) I won't follow the honorable member when he complains that we admitted the belligerent rights of the South—an admission which was the result of necessity and not of choice; I will not follow him into a discussion of the Trent question, which I thought had been fully disposed of, and into the questions which have arisen between the government, or rather, I should say, the people of some parts of Canada and the United States, because, as he admitted himself, the conduct of the Canadian government has been such as to be acknowledged gratefully by the government of the United States as a full and complete fulfilment of the duties of friendly neighborhood. (Hear, hear.)

The honorable gentleman says there exists in this country a jealousy of the United States. Sir, I utterly deny that assertion. (Cheers.) We feel no jealousy of the United States. On the contrary, I am sure that every Englishmen must feel proud at seeing upon the other side of the Atlantic a community sprung from the same ancestry as ourselves rising in the scale of civilization, and attaining every degree of prosperity—aye, and of power, as well as wealth. (Hear, hear.) I, therefore, entirely deny that there has been in this country any feeling of jealousy as regards the United States. Undoubtedly there are men who, differing from the honorable gentlemen in their theory of government, cannot see with the same approbation which he feels the trials on the other side of the Atlantic of a system of government which we do not think is the best or the most conducive to the happiness of those for whom it was established. But that it is an entirely different thing from the feeling which the Hon gentleman has supposed. (Hear, hear,) No doubt during this contest in America there has been experienced, and probably felt, both in the North and in the South, some irritation against this country. But that irritation was caused by the natural feeling which two parties in a quarrel have, that a third party, who does not espouse either side is, to a certain degree, doing both sides an injury, or giving them some cause or complaint or of jealousy. (Hear, hear.) The North wished us to declare on their side; the South wished us to declare on theirs; and, as we maintained a perfect neutrality between the two, some slight degree of irritation arose on both sides against us. (Hear, hear) But I am equally persuaded, with the Hon. gentleman, that among the great bulk of the people of the United States there are feelings deeper than that irritation—feelings of good will towards the country with which their ancestors were connected, (hear, hear,) and I am satisfied that when this unfortunate contest shall have ceased, whatever its termination, the natural feeling of good will and relationship which ought to prevail between the two nations will take the place of any temporary irritation which the war may have occasioned. (Hear, hear.)

I am quite satisfied also that England will not give to America any just cause of complaint; that war will not proceed from us; and if the war does not proceed from our side, and if, as the honorable gentleman thinks, it does not proceed from theirs, then we may have a well founded expectation that, in spite of adverse appearances for the moment, and in spite of the prognostications of many, the friendly relations between this country and the United States will not incur any real danger of interruption. (Hear, hear.) But that is no reason why we should not use the means in our power to place our fellow citizens, if I may so call them, in Canada and the Northern provinces in a state of defence should they be attacked. [Hear, hear.] There is no better security for peace than strength to resist attack, if attack should come. [Hear, hear.] That is no provocation. It is an abuse of terms to say that when you employ means to prevent danger you are provoking that danger and irritating the party against whom those precautions may be taken. [Hear, hear.] If no animosity exist these precautions can have no effect, except that of inspiring confidence in the party in whose favor they are made. [Hear, hear.] If, on the other hand, there be a disposition to attack, that disposition is sure to be lessened in proportion as the chance of success is diminished. [Hear, hear.]

Now, I cannot agree with my right honorable friend (Mr. Lowe) in thinking that whatever are the difficulties—and difficulties undoubtedly there may be—in successfully resisting an attack, if it should be made by America, we should regard the defence of Canada as an undertaking which we could not succeed in accomplishing. I think, on the contrary, that Canada may be defended, and I also feel that the honor of England and the good faith which is due to our loyal fellow countrymen in these Northern provinces require that, at all events we should make the attempt successfully to defend her. [Hear.] Not concurring, therefore, in the argument of my right honorable friend that Canada cannot be defended, least of all do I concur in his conclusion that, assuming defence to be impossible, we ought forthwith to withdraw our troops. I neither admit the argument nor assent to its conclusion; and I am anxious that there should be no mistake on the subject, and that it may be fully understood that it is not the intention of the government to follow the advice of my right honorable friend and withdraw our troops from Canada. [Cheers.] On the contrary I feel that the honor of England demands, and that our duty as a government binds us to do everything—moreover, that we shall shall have sanction of the British nation in doing everything—that we can to defend our fellow countrymen in Canada. [Hear, hear.]

As I have already said, I am persuaded that the tone of moderation which has prevailed in this debate must be useful both in Canada and the United States. (Hear, hear.) No doubt there are those who have endeavored to persuade the people of the United States that there exists in this country a spirit of hostility towards them, and that we are looking out for grounds of quarrel. There can, however, be no real and just grounds of quarrel between us. We certainly shall not seek such grounds, nor shall we invent them; and if the speech of the honorable gentleman who has just sat down be a true and faithful exposition of the sentiments of the people of the United States there can be no well founded apprehension that the peace happily prevailing between us is in danger of interruption. I can confirm the statement of my right honorable friend that the present relations between the two governments are perfectly friendly and satisfactory. (Cheers.) We have no complaint to make of the government of the United States—(hear, hear)—they have acted in a fair and honorable manner in all the matters that may have arisen between us. No doubt there are claims which they have put forward, not urging them at present, but laying the ground for their discussion at some future time. No doubt, also, we have claims upon them which we do not put forward at present, but have announced to be claims which at some future time may be discussed. But I should trust that we both feel it to be for the interest—aye and for the honor of the countries that peace should be preserved, and that matters of this sort ought to be capable of a friendly and amicable adjustment. (Cheers.) All I can say is that the government, as long as they continue to be chargeable with the conduct of affairs, will do everything that the honor and interests of the country permit them to do to maintain inviolate the relations of peace and friendship between the two countries. (Loud cheers.)

WEEKLY SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.

IN PURSUANCE OF A PLAN LONG ENTERTAINED, and to meet the expressed wants of the Agriculturists and Country Residents of the South, the subscriber announces his intention to commence the publication of a Weekly edition of the SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.

The paper will retain its present form, furnishing eight pages of reading matter weekly. It will be devoted as heretofore, to Agriculture. Also, to Current News, a synopsis of Army Intelligence, proceedings of Congress, reports of the Markets, &c., &c., embracing everything necessary to make it a valuable and acceptable

FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

For the Farmers, Planters, Gardeners, Stock Raisers, House wives, and business men of the Confederacy. The first number of the Weekly edition will be issued on or before the first Saturday in November.

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D. REDMOND,
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January 24, 1865. 284—tf.

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January 31, 1865.

DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

VOL. I.] RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1865. [No. 296.

ADJ'T & INSP'R GEN'S. OFFICE,
Richmond, Va., March 28, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 14. }

I. The following act of Congress and regulations are published for the information and direction of all concerned:

AN ACT to increase the military force of the Confederate States.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That in order to provide additional forces to repel invasion, maintain the rightful possession of the Confederate States, secure their independence preserve their institutions, the President be, and he is hereby authorized to ask for and accept from the owners of slaves the services of such number of able-bodied negro men as he may deem expedient, for and during the war, to perform military service in whatever capacity he may direct.

Sec 2 That the General-in-Chief be authorized to organize the said slaves into companies, battalions, regiments and brigades, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe, and to be commanded by such officers as the President may appoint.

Sec 3. That while employed in the service, the said troops shall receive the same rations, clothing and compensation as are allowed to other troops in the same branch of the service.

Sec. 4 That if, under the previous sections of this act, the President shall not be able to raise a sufficient number of troops to prosecute the war successfully, and maintain the sovereignty of the States and the independence of the Confederate States, then he is hereby authorized to call on each State, whenever he thinks it expedient, for her quota of three hundred thousand troops, in addition to those subject to military service under existing laws, or so many thereof as the President may deem necessary to be raised from such classes of of population, irrespective of color, in each State, as proper authorities thereof may determine. Provided, That not more than twenty-five per cent. of the male slaves between the ages of eighteen and forty five, in any State, shall be called for under the provisions of this act.

Sec. 5. That nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize a change in that relation which the said slaves shall bear towards their owners except by consent of the owners and in the States in which they may reside, and in pursuance of the laws thereof.

Approved, March 13th, 1865.

II. The recruiting service under this act will be conducted under the supervision of the Adjutant and Inspector General, according to the regulations for the recruiting service of the regular army, in so far as they are applicable and except when special directions may then be given by the War Department.

III. There will be assigned or appointed for each State, an officer who will be charged with the collection, enrollment and disposition of all recruits that may be obtained under the first section of this act. One or more general depots will be established in each State and announced in orders and a suitable number of officers will be detailed for duty in the Staff departments at the depots.—There will be assigned at each general depot a Quartermaster, Commissary and Surgeon, and the headquarters of the Superintendent will be at the principal depot in the State. The proper officers to aid the superintendent in enlisting, mustering, and organizing the recruits will be assigned by orders from this office or by the General in Chief.

IV. The enlistment of colored persons under this act will be made upon printed forms, to be furnished for the purpose, similar to those used for the regular service. They will be executed in duplicate, one copy to be returned to this office for file. No slave will be accepted as a recruit unless with his own consent and with the approbation of his master by a written instrument conferring, as far as he may, the rights of a freed man, and which shall be filed with the Superintendent. The enlistments will be made for the war, and the effect of the enlistment will be to place the slaves in the military service conformably to this act. The recruits will be organized at the camps in squads and companies, and will be subject to the orders of the General-in-Chief under the second section of this act.

V. The Superintendent in each State will cause a report to be made on the first Monday of every month, the number of recruits at the various depots in the State; the number that have been sent away, and the destination of each. His reports will show the names of all the slaves recruited, with their age, description and the names of their masters. One copy will be sent to the General-in-Chief, and one to the Adjutant and Inspector General.

VI. The appointment of officers to the companies to be formed of the recruits aforesaid, will be made by the President.

VII. To facilitate the raising of volunteer companies, officers recruiting therefor are authorized to muster their men into service as enrolled.—As soon as enrolled and mustered, the men will be sent, with descriptive lists, to the depots of rendezvous, at which they will be instructed until assigned for service in the field. When the organization of any company remains incomplete at the expiration of the time specified for its organization, the companies or detachments already mustered into service will be assigned to other organizations at the direction of the General in Chief.

VIII. It is not the intention of the President to grant any authority for raising regiments or brigades. The only organizations, to be perfected at the depots or camps of instruction, are those of companies, and in exceptional cases, where the slaves are of one estate, of battalions consisting of four companies, and the only authorities to be issued will be for the raising of companies or the aforesaid special battalions of four companies. All large organizations will be left for further action as experience may determine.

IX. All officers who may be employed in the recruiting service, under the provisions of this act, or who may be appointed to the command of the troops raised under it, or who may hold any staff appointment in connection with them are enjoined to a provident, considerate and humane attention to whatever concerns the health, comfort, instruction and discipline of those troops, and to the uniform observance of kindness, forbearance and indulgence in their treatment of them, and especially that they will protect them from injustice and oppression,

By order.

Signed. S. COOPER.
A. & I. G.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN APPOINTED "Commissioner to investigate, collect and distribute Claims of Deceased Soldiers," gives notice that after the 30th inst, he will be prepared to furnish the blanks whereby the wives, children, executors or administrators of deceased soldiers may have their claims placed in proper form to be filed in the Auditor's office in Richmond, and will use every effort in his power to have the same promptly paid.

Persons applying for blanks must forward a 30 cent postage stamp (or two 10 cent bills) to prepay the postage on the same.

A Register of all claims will be kept, and at any time the state of a claim may be ascertained.

HENRY E. COLTON,
Fayetteville, N. C.

February 25, 1865. 263—tf.

CALENDAR FOR 1865.

1865.	Sunday,	Monday,	Tuesday,	Wednesday,	Thursday,	Friday,	Saturday,
Jan.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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1865.	Sunday,	Monday,	Tuesday	Wednesday,	Thursday,	Friday,	Saturday,
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	31						

MILITARY DIRECTORY.

FIELD OFFICERS, OF NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENTS

	COLONELS.	LIEUT. COLONELS.	MAJORS.
1	H A Brown,	J N Harrell,	L C Latham,
2			J T Scales,
3	S D Thurston	W M Parsly,	W T Ennett,
4	E A Osborne,		
5	J W Lea,	W J Hill,	
6	R F Webb,	S McD Tate,	R W York,
7	W L Davidson,	J McL Turner,	J G Harris,
8	J M Whitson,	W A Barrier,	A J Rogers,
9	W H Cheek,	W H H Cowles,	
10	S D Pool,	H T Guion,	Sparrow & Reilly
11	W J Martin,		
12	H E Coleman,	W S Davis,	R W Alston,
13	J H Hyman,	H A Rogers,	E B Withers,
14	R T Bennett,	W A Johnston,	J H Lambeth,
15	W H Yarboro,	G W Hammond,	
16	W A Stowe	A S Cloud,	
17	W F Martin,	T H Sharpe,	L J Johnson,
18	J D Barry,	J W McGill,	T J Wooten,
19	W P Roberts,		
20	T F Toon,		D J Devane,
21		W S Rankin,	
22	T S Galloway,	W S Mitchell,	Lee Russell,
23			
24	W J Clarke,	J L Harris,	T D Love
25	H M Rutledge,		M N Love,
26	Jno R Lane,		T J Adams,
27	J A Gilmer, Jr.,	G F Whitefield,	J C Webb,
28	S D Lowe,		S N Stowe,
29	W B Creasman,	B S Proffit,	
30	F M Parker,		
31		C W Knight,	
32	D G Cowand,	H G Lewis,	
33	R V Cowan	J H Saunders,	J A Weston,
34	W L J Lowrance,	G T Gordan,	
35	J T Johnson,	S S Taylor,	R E Petty,
36	W Lamb,	J D Taylor,	J M Stevenson,
37		W G Morris,	J L Bost,
38	Jno Ashford,	G W Flowers,	J T Wilson,
39	D Coleman,	F A Reynolds,	
40	J J Hedrick,		W A Holland,
41	J A Baker,	R Moore.	
42	J K Brown,	C W Bradshaw,	T J Brown,
43	T S Kenan,		
44	T C Singeltary,	T L Hargrove,	C M Stedman,
45	J R Winston,		
46	W L Saunders,	A C McAllister,	N McK McNeill,
47		W C Lankford,	
48	S H Walker,	A A Hall,	
49	L M McAfee,	J T [illegible],	C Q Petty,
50	G Wortham,	J C [illegible],	H J Ryals,
51	H McKethan,	C B Hobson,	J R McDonald,
52	M A Parks,		
53		J T Morehead,	
54	K M Murchison,	A Ellis,	
55	J R Connally,	A H Belo,	
56	P F Faison,	G G Luke,	J W Graham,
57		H C Jones,	J A Craige,
58	J B Palmer,		T J Doolin,
59	D D Fe rebee,	E Cantwell,	J M Mayo,
60	W M Hardy.		J T Weaver,
61		W S Devane,	E Mallett,
62		G W Clayton.	P G McDowell,
63		S B Evans,	J H McNeil,
64		W N Garrett,	T P Jones,
65	G N Folk,	A H Baird,	J J Spann,
66	J H Nethercutt,	C G Wright,	D L Davis,
67	J N Whitford,	R W Wharton,	E Whitford,
68	J W Hinton,	E C Yellowly,	W B Sanderlin,
69	G Tait.	J L Henry,	I A Harris.

The first Battalion Sharp Shooters is commanded by Captain R. E. Wilson; First Battalion Heavy Artillery, by Maj. Alexander McRae; Second Battalion N. C. T. (Infantry) by Maj. J. M. Hancock; Third Battalion Light Artillery, by Maj. J. W. Moore; Thirteenth Battalion Light Artillery, by Lieut Colonel J. R. Starr.

THOMAS' LEGION.—Col. W. H. Thomas, Lieut. Colonel, J. R. Love; Maj. W. W. Stringfield; Thomas' Legion, Lieut. Colonel, J. A. McKarney.

BRIGADE N. C. JUNIOR RESERVES.

No.	COLONELS.	LIEUT. COLONELS.	MAJORS.
1	F. S Armistead.	C. W. Broadfoot.	W McK. Clark.
2	J. H. Anderson.	W. F. Beasley.	N. A Gregory.
3	J W. Hinsdale,	W. F. French.	A. A. Ellington.
1	Bat.		D. T. Millard.

Claims for Deceased Officers and Soldiers.

WILSON, N. C., June 20, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS BEEN APPOINTED A COMmissioner to investigate, collect and pay over to the parties entitled thereto, all claims for bounty arrearages of pay and allowances, due to the representatives of deceased officers and soldiers from this State.

The parties entitled are: first, the widow of the deceased, if any, if there be no widow then, secondly, the child or children, if there be such, if there be neither widow or children then, thirdly, the father, if there be neither widow, child, children or father then, fourthly, the mother of the deceased, and in default of all of these then, fifthly, the executor or administrator of the deceased.

The claimant or claimants must furnish his, her or their affidavit, and that of one disinterested witness as to the relationship, and in all cases, where the claimant is not the widow, the affidavit must negative the existence of a claimants of a higher order. The Justice of the Peace, before whom the affidavit is subscribed must certify to the credibility of the witness, and Clerk of the County Court must certify, under the seal of the Court, that he is a Justice of the Peace.

If the claimant or claimant be a child or children of the deceased; and he, she or they be minors, the claim must be accompanied by his, her or their guardian, and the fact of his being guardian must be certified to, under seal of the County Court Clerk.

When the claims is made by an executor or administrator the fact of the executorship or seal by the County Court Clerk.

All of these papers should be sent in duplicate.

Any person directly interested will be furnished, upon application to me, with a proper form of these papers in full; a copy of which, for the greater convenience of parties, will be forwarded as soon as may be practicable to each County Court Clerk.

This commission is intended to facilitate the collection of these claims, and save the claimants all expense.

Parties interested may materially aid me in the investigation of their claims, if at the time of forwarding their paper to me, they will inform me of the date of the death of the deceased, where he died, was killed, whether or not they or any one for them, have received the personal effects which deceased had with him at the time of his death, and whether or not the deceased (if a non commissioned officer or private,) had ever received the State's bounty.

It is very desirable that all claims should be forwarded at as early as may be practicable. In all cases, give the claimants, Post Office and County in full.

NO. A. STANLY
Commissioner.

161—tf.

MEDICAL EXAMINING NOTICE!

THE STATE MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD for the 7th Congressional District will convene at the following places for the purpose of examining all persons claiming exemption from duty in the Guard for Home Defence, on account of mental or physical disability. Commanding officers of Battalions will assemble all such persons at the times and places mentioned:

Lexington, March 27th and 28th.
Albemarle, March 30th and 31st.
Wadesboro', April 1st and 3rd.
Troy, April 5th.
Carthage, April 7th and 8th.
Pittsboro', April 10th and 11th.

W. W. VIRDIN, Surg.,
and Chairman.

March 24, 1865. 283—d3twlt.

THE
CONSERVATIVE.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY CONSERVATIVE;

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS

One day,	$ 5 00	One week,	$ 30 00
Two days,	10 00	Two weeks,	60 00
Three days,	15 00	Three weeks,	90 00
Four days,	20 00	One month,	120 00
Five days,	25 00	Two months,	240 00

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Obituaries, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
Col George Little, Wake. do
M S Robins, Randolph, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
Charles R. Thomas, Carteret, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroler.
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Auditor.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Washington C. Kerr, of Mecklenburg, State Geologist
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Major William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major T D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H. Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
Major William A Graham, Jr., Asst Adjt. General.
Lieut. Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut. Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Isaac W. Garrett, Edgecombe, Asst. Quartermaste
Lieut. Thaddeus McGee, Wake. Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Charles H. Thompson, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Geo. W. Thompson, Caswell, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor.)

JUDICIAL.

SUPREME COURT.

Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice.
Wm H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, Craven, Judges.
Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General.
Patrick H Winston, Wake, Reporter.
Edmund B Freeman, Wake, Clerk.
[Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

SUPERIOR COURTS.

Judges—Edwin G Reade, Person, Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; William M Shipp, Henderson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville.

Solicitors—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S Merrimon, Buncombe.

CONFEDERATE COURT.

Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge.
George V Strong, Wayne, District Attorney.
Pride Jones, Orange, Marshal.
Clerk of Albemarle District, Joseph Ramsay.
Clerk of Pamlico District, Wm M Watson.
Clerk of Cape Fear District, Daniel Coleman.
[The next Term will be held as follows: Albemarle District at Halifax, on 2d May next. Pamlico District, at Goldsboro', on 5th May next. Cape Fear District, at Concord, on 8th May next.]

COUNCIL OF STATE.

A G Foster, Randolph; J R Hargrave, Anson; P H Winston, jr, Bertie; A T Davidson, Macon; Wm. Eaton, jr., Warren; Chas. B. Shober, Guilford; Nich. L. Williams, Yadkin.

LITERARY BOARD.

His Excellency, Z B Vance, President, *Ex Officio*; L O Edwards, Granville; Prof Richard Sterling, Guilford Dr Wm Sloan, Gaston; M S Robins, Randolph, Treasure

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT BOARD.

His Excellency, Z B Vance, President, *Ex Officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren; Henry Nutt, New Hanover; Col John D Hyman, Henderson.

COMMISSIONERS OF SINKING FUND.

Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance, Hon Weldon Edwards, Warren, Hon David L Swain, Orange. Quentin Busbee Wake, Secretary.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Willie J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf Dumb and the Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendent of the Insane Asylum

BOXES FOR SOLDIERS.

ALL BOXES FOR SOLDIERS OR PRISONERS OF War from North Carolina, delivered to the following named persons will be promptly forwarded free of charge:

Sprague Brothers, Salisbury.
Dr. D. F. Summey, Ashville.
Dr. W. A. Collet, Morganton.
Dr. J. W. Allison, Statesville.
Dr. J. L. Neagle, Greensboro.
Mr. A Hagan, Charlotte.
Mr. Edward Hege, Salem.
Capt. J. N. McDowell, Raleigh.
Joseph A. Worth, Fayettoville.
E. Murry & Co., Wilmington.
Mr. F. L. Bond, Tarboro.
Mr J. A. Askew, Colerain.
Mr. W. L. Roberts, Murfreesboro.

The boxes should be well hooped, properly marked, and delivered in time for my Special Messenger who leaves Raleigh on the first day of every month.

EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon General, N. C.

Raleigh, Oc 29, 1864. 163—tf.

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES

JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, President, salary, $25,000.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, Vice President salary, $8,000.

Aids to the President.—Col Wm M Browne, of Georgia, Col Jas Chesnut, of S C, Col Wm P Johnston, of Ky Col J C Ives, of Miss, Col G W C Lee, of Va, Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to the President—Burton M Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—Judah P Benjamin, of La., Secretary of State. L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, George Davis, of N. C., Wade Keyes, of Ala., Assistant Attorney General. H R Rhodes, of Miss., Commissioner of Patents. G W E Nelson, of Ga., Superintendant of Public Printing. R M Smith, Public Printer.

Treasury Department—G A Trenholm, of S. C., Secretary of the Treasury Robert Tyler, Register. E C Rimore, Treasurer. J M Strother, of Va., Chief Clerk. Lewis Cruger, of S. C., Comptroller. B Baker, of Fla., 1st Auditor. W H S Taylor, of La., 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va., Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala., Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War Gen. S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lt Co Jno Withers, Lt Col H L Clay, Maj E A Palfrey, Maj Chas H Lee, Maj S W Melton and Capt Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors General. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga., Quartermaster General. Col L B Northrop, of S C., Commissary General. Col J Gorgas, Chief of Ordnance. S P Moore, M D, Surgeon General. C H Smith, M D., Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—R S Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Timball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spotswood, Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBree, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Post Office Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General. H St Geo Offut, of Va, Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Tenn., Chief of Appointment Bureau. John L Har

THE
CONSERVATIVE.

M. S. ROBINS, Editor.

☞ All letters on business of the office to be directed to JOHN B. NEATHERY & Co.

RALEIGH, N. C.:
SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 8, 1865.

WE HAVE NOT PASSED a day in a month so entirely destitute of rumor, as yesterday. No telegraphic despatch was received up to the present hour, and we gather nothing from passengers on the train. Very great anxiety is felt to get full accounts of the fight before Richmond and of the subsequent posture of affairs. Every one is however confident that Gen. Lee will do what is best in the premises.

We have no news from below. Gen. Johnston's army is in fine plight and we anticipate the best results from his movements. Accounts from below the lines of the enemy, represent the condition of our people as suffering greatly from the atrocities of the enemy. In Goldsboro a better spirit seems to have prevailed from all accounts. The soldiers have been controlled we learn, and good order has generally prevailed. Our people have however suffered and are suffering from the heavy exactions of the enemy.

It will be seen that the raid of Stoneman excited unnecessary uneasiness. The accounts given in another column show that he advanced rather timidly. Had he kept on, he would have formed a fuller acquaintance with Wheeler's Cavalry, than he had last year and a little more uncomfortable.

ONCE FOR ALL the *Conservative* desires distinctly to assert the position, that it will not enter into a quarrel with cotemporaries on any question at this juncture. It has not sought to disturb the quiet in this regard, and deprecates the idea of contributing in any way to such an end. Taught in a different school of politics, and using a different vocabulary from its cotemporaries, its differences of opinion are greatly magnified by those who look at matters from a different stand-point. We are no ultraist in any thing. The old conservative Whig element is indigenous in the *Conservative*, and it is unwarped by party rage.

The *Conservative* endorses and sustains and will sustain the principle of political separation of North and South. It is pledged to the support of the Confederacy through weal or woe. It honors the Chief Magistrate of the nation, and sustains his administration as far as it approves its measures, but it is equally bound in honor to disapprove, remonstrate with and oppose those measures, which it believes are not best for the Republic. Yet under no circumstances will it abuse or malign or quarrel with the administration.

Fortunately or unfortunately, it occupies a position between two extremes. The one endorses, defends and approves every thing proposed or done by the administration—yields a ready acquiescence and support to all its measures. The other opposes without stint every thing done or proposed by the administration, and roughly abuses it and its friends.

The *Conservative* true to its principles, is opposed to concealment from the people the designs or purposes of those who control public affairs, or of governments managed by the servants of the people. One extreme regards this as an assault upon public agents and a disposition to stir up strife. The other extreme regards this as backing down, from a position which it has always sustained.

One extreme desires peace, but is unwilling, so far as we can see, that it shall be obtained upon any other terms than upon a punctillious regard to the minutia of technical precision, fixed inexorably by the President. The other extreme is willing to have peace, if we understand it, on any terms, whether it accord or not with the honor and dignity of a great people, and would doubtless have our troops withdrawn from the field in advance of such terms as would satisfy us.

The *Conservative* differs with both of these views. It is pledged to the support of the war and to the full measure of duty and sacrifice and suffering of North Carolina, to which she stands pledged to the Confederacy and her sister States. The *Conservative* does not back down—far from it. But it prefers peace to war—peace to any other boon, save honor, right and liberty. Hence, while it maintains the vigorous use of all the means in our power to defeat, destroy, or drive back the enemy, it is in favor of "frequent" propositions for peace. It would not stand upon punctilios. It would concede to the enemy what is necessary to secure a hearing—a beginning to the negotiation. Our *ultimatum* is separation and independence from the North, but it would not push the ultimatum upon the threshold, as a condition of negotiation. A concession to begin the negotiation, pledges nothing, settles nothing. The articles of agreement in the final settlement bind the negotiators. This is the sum of our meaning. As to the assaults of those who oppose these views, we shall take no note. The loyalty and devotion of the *Conservative* to the cause, can only be called in question by those who except to every one who does not carry corn to their mill.

We believe that the North is well nigh convinced that the South cannot be subjugated except by extermination. To effect that, would be at a cost greater than they are willing to pay. Hence, we believe, while we stoutly resist, every opening should be embraced to end a conflict which increases in bloodiness and hatred the longer it is carried on.

TO SOLDIERS. Bishop Lay, formerly the missionary Bishop in the army of Tennessee, has been requested by the Bishop of this Diocese to resume his duties in the army now in North Carolina.

CONSOLIDATION.—Under the act of Congress of February 24th, all companies in the service, numbering less than thirty-two men, are to be consolidated, and their non-commissioned officers to be dropped from the army rolls and enlisted as privates. The latter, however, are allowed to select the arm of service which they desire to join. The office of ensign has been dropped, and the position is to be given to meritorious privates. The companies are to be officered from their own number by appointment of the President.

The Confederate debt in round numbers is one thousand millions of dollars. To most persons the sum is a bugbear. On its face it represents a treasure compared with which the fairy palace of Aladdin may have been but a trifle. In reality, it represents only a collocation of fictitious values. The millionaire of the present day would, before the war, have scarcely been deemed rich. He who has simply held a thousand dollars in gold for four years, without taking it from a bank vault, may now in some places in the Confederacy count his seventy thousand, but they are in promises to pay. He who bought a thousand pounds of salt in 1861 for fifteen dollars, and has retained it until this time, owns in Confederate currency the equivalent of three thousand, and so we might multiply illustrations. Hence Confederate wealth is an exaggeration, and the Confederate debt a bloated, overgrown, representative of the nation's responsibility. Every man familiar with our resources—the amount of cotton, tobacco, rice, and naval products with which we supplied the world—knows that were the markets open to us to-day, every dollar expressed upon the face of a Treasury note could be redeemed in gold, and without taxing to the uttermost the energies of our people. But this is not the point we would establish. Every farmer is aware that the value of the provisions for which he has been paid in a redundant currency, measured by gold, constitutes, in the aggregate, but a small proportion of the public debt. Applying the rule broadcast, the proposition is self-evident that whenever the Government chooses to buy up its own issue at the prevailing rates of gold or silver, it has it in its power to reduce its liabilities to a sum which, calculated as the expense of a four years war, is fabulously small. If one million dollars in gold will purchase sixty or seventy millions of Confederate currency, imagine the effect of one hundred millions thrown into the market, and the Government indebtedness thus absorbed. The power to do this may not be in hand, but it exists. There is probably twenty millions in coin in the Confederacy to day, and if we are rightly informed, the Government is the owner of treble that amount abroad. To increase or make this sum available, we require, it is true, either open ports or a successful evasion of the blockade; but that our debt is not that fearful incubus which we have been accustomed to contemplate, is a fact which a consideration of its relation to real values fully establishes. This being done, we can conceive no cause for a want of confidence in our currency. Paid in gold, in corn, or in cotton, at peace prices, the creditor can lose nothing, and hence we have a fixed base to which, however the paper representatives of these values may drift, they are always securely moored.—*South Carolinian.*

THE SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS in Raleigh, gratefully acknowledge the reception of two wagon loads of hospital supplies, contributed by the ladies of Franklinton and vicinity. These supplies were brought to Raleigh, and distributed by Mrs. Ellis, Mrs. Tucker and Mrs. Henry.

They also return their profound thanks for articles, equal in value to ten thousand dollars, to the citizens of Henderson, Brassfields, Franklinton and Forestville. These articles were brought to this city by Rev. W. M. Wingate and Dr. Vann. We learn from these persons who have been so kindly remembered our suffering soldiers that relief societies have been formed, and that it is their purpose to forward supplies weekly.

For the information of those who may wish to aid in this good work we subjoin a list of the articles sent:

Flour, dried apples and peaches, sweet potatoes, fouls dressed and cooked, cakes, pies, preserves, pickles, loaf bread, biscuit, crackers, milk, butter, eggs, molasses, pepper, vinegar, mustard, sausage, soap, spices, sugar, tea, &c.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.—The rejection of the amendment abolishing slavery in the United States by the Legislature of New Jersey, defeats that measure for the present, according to the admission of some of the North papers. Eighteen States have thus far ratified the amendment, and three have rejected it. Legislatures of the following States have ratified it: Illinois, Rhode Island, Michigan, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Massachusetts, West Virginia, Maine, Missouri, Ohio, Minnesota, Kansas, Indiana, Nevada, Louisiana, and Wisconsin, all between the 1st and 24th of February. Delaware Kentucky, and New Jersey have rejected it. The Legislatures of the following States have yet to vote upon it: Arkansas, Connecticut, California, Iowa, New Hampshire, Oregon, Tennessee, and Vermont. Three fourths of all the States are necessary to give effect to the amendment.

DESERTERS SHOT.—Three deserters who refused to surrender were shot and killed in Person county last week, and one badly wounded. There were twelve in the squad, but the ballance escaped.—They were all armed, and the attacking party [whose names we prudently withhold] numbered nine men. The deserters fired first.

What a shame! for men to desert their comrades thus. What can a man promise himself by making up his mind to desert and prowl and skulk in the bushes like a wild beast? In the name of heaven, how can a Southern man desert his colors when all that's worth living for is at stake? Better a thousand times perish on the battle field. The deserter must expect the scorn and contempt of his nearest relatives, who if they are any account, will prevail on him to hasten back and wipe out the disgrace.

Mr. John Lea, of this county, being at home on detail, was shot in the toe last Monday, by a deserter, while attempting to arrest four deserters.—*Milton Chroniele.*

A spirit of rivalry in the tactics has been gotten up in Hill's corps among the regiments and companies. The Colonel of the 44 h N. C. regiment opened the ball by challenging any regiment in the corpse to cope with it in drill and parade, and before the challenge got down to the ears of the old 12th, Col. Ashford, of the 88th N. C., accepted it—the parade to come off on the Model Farm, last Friday, and Gen. Lee, A. P. Hill and Division Generals to be the judges. Captain T. C. Evans, of company C, 13th regiment N. C. T., catching the spirit of rivalry, next threw down the gauntlet by challenging any company in Hill's corps to the manual exercise and company drill. Gen. Lee expressed himself highly pleased with this challenge and hoped that it would not only be taken up but imitated by other companies.

WINSTON TOWN ELECTION.—On Monday last, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

MAYOR.—T. J. Wilson.

COMMISSIONERS.—N. S. Cook, J. D. Tavis, D. H. Starbuck, Ed. Spach, S. White and S. W. Ferabee.

Gold in Augusta is selling 30 for 1. The value of Confederate money has evidently been greatly appreciated by the closing of the blockade, the calling in of the notes at Richmond, the circulation of gold in limited quantities, and more than all by the destruction of the printing presses in Columbia.—Months will elapse before paper money can be issued as freely as before, and its scarcity is likely to compel a downfall in prices. Certain as we are of ultimate success, and the ultimate redemption of every dollar of the public debt, we see no reason why confidence in our currency should not make every man willing and anxious to receive it.—*South Carolinian.*

TOUCHING INCIDENT.—Last summer, Sheridan burned all the dwellings, mills and barns, within a radius of five miles in Augusta county, Virginia, because one of his officers had been shot and killed in the neighborhood. He charged that a citizen had killed the officer and being unable to discover the slayer, determined to wreak his vengeance upon every one around. It afterwards turned out that a Confederate soldier did the deed in the course of legitimate warfare.

Whilst carrying out Sheridan's cruel order, a Yankee officer rode to a house, inhabited by a couple of people who, like John Anderson and his wife, had "climbed the hill of life together," and would soon "sleep at the foot."

The aged pair came out of the house, hand in hand, when the torch was applied and stood mournfully looking at the flames as they shot up to the roof. "Your house is dry, sir, and makes a fine fire," said the Yankee to the old man, whose beard and hair were white as snow.

"Yes, it makes a fine fire! I have lived here many, very many years, and it makes my heart ache to see it devoured by the flames. You have destroyed all I possess, but thank God, the Confederate Government pays rations yet!" A few days afterwards the old man was seen marching through the Valley of the Shenandoah with Early, musket in hand, and drawing Confederate rations.

No doubt he thought of his burning house whenever he pulled a trigger.

[By Request.]

GENERAL CLEBURNE.

A member of the staff of the lamented Major-Gen. Cleburne, writing from Columbia, Tenn., to a friend, gives the following account of his burial:

"I had his remains brought to this place and buried at Ashwood, six miles distant, the private graveyard of the Polk family. I met with great kindness from the people here in the performance of my sad duty. His coffin was strewn with flowers by the ladies, and the following beautiful lines, written by Miss H., were sealed upon it:

"Fare thee well, departed chieftan!
Erin's land sends forth a wail,
And oh, my country sad laments thee,
Passed too soon through death's dark vale.

"Blow ye breezes softly on him,
Fan his brow with gentle breath,
Disturb ye not his peaceful slumber,
Cleburns sleeps the sleep of death!

"*Rest thee, Cleburne,* tears of sadness
Flow from hearts thou'st nobly won;
Memory ne'er will cease to cherish
Deeds of glory thou has done!"

Columbia, Tenn., Dec. 2, 1864.

HOW THE NEWS OF PEACE WAS RECEIVED IN 1815.

Considering the earnest yearning for peace throughout the entire land, at the present moment, we cannot do better than give our readers the following, from a Boston paper, showing how the news of peace was received in 1815:

Years ago the office of the old *Gazette* was in Hanover square near the corner of Pearl street. It was a place of resort for news and conversation, especially in the evening. The evening of February 15, 1815, was cold, at a late hour only Alderman Sebra and another gentleman were left with Father Lang, the genius of the place. The office was about being closed, when a pilot rushed in, and stood for a moment so entirely exhausted as to be unable to speak.

"He has great news!" exclaimed Mr. Lang.

Presently the pilot, gasping for breath, whispered intelligibly—"peace! peace!"

The gentlemen lost their breath as fast as the pilot gained his. Directly the pilot was able to say—

"An English sloop is below with news of a treaty of peace!"

They say that Mr. Lang exclaimed in greater words than he ever used before—and all hands rushed into Hanover square, exclaiming—"peace! peace!"

The windows flew up—for families lived there then. No sooner were the inmates sure of the sweet sound of peace than the windows began to glow with brilliant illuminations. The cry of "peace! peace!" spread through the city at the top of all voices. No one stopped to enquire about "free trade and sailor's rights." No one enquired whether even the national honor had been preserved. The matters by which the politicians had irritated the nation into the war had lost all their importance.

It was enough that the ruinous war was over.—An old man on Broad way, attracted by the noise to his door, was seen to pull down a placard, "To Let," which had been long posted up. Never was there such a joy in the city. A few evenings after there was a general illumination, and although the snow was a foot deep and soaked with rain, yet the streets were crowded with men and women, eager to see and partake of everything which had in it the sight or taste of peace.

A correspondent of the Meridian *Clarion* describing a horrible scene at the battle of Franklin, says, "that was a horrible scene on the night of battle, portrayed by an artillery man, who says that about ten o'clock his battery came upon the field and was ordered to a point near the enemy's works. With horses at full speed, the twelve pounder Napoleons, with their heavy carriages, were hurried over the bodies of the wounded and slain. Skulls and bones were crushed, and horses' hoofs planted in the breasts and faces of the fallen and dead—Agonizing shrieks came up on every hand. The poor wretches shrieked in vain; and then when the trenches were reached what a scene! The dead and wounded filled the ditch, and wounded soldiers at the bottom, were strangled and drowned in the blood of those who had fallen upon them."

LATOURE D'AUVERGNE.—It is a brave story, that of Latour D'Auvergne, and one worthy of notice now-a-days. He was a native of Bretagne, and early embraced the profession of arms. He distinguished himself as the commander of a company of grenadiers at the outbreak of the great revolution of France. He was frequently offered higher appointments, but always declared himself only fit to command his grenadiers; and so great a reputation for heroism and success had these grenadiers, that they were termed the "infernal Column," and usually constituted the vanguard of the army. The celebrated Massena was one of D'Auvergne's warmest admirers, and it was under him that he fell in battle, while the French were endeavoring to drive Suwarrow from Switzerland, in 1800. Napoleon, then First Consul, had just named him "First Grenadier of France." The Republic erected a monument to him on the spot where he fell; while his heart was ordered to be embalmed, and enclosed in a silver box, was carried under the flag of the corps, with superstitious reverence. His name was always called, and the honor of answering to it was assigned to the bravest grenadier: "Latour D'Auvergne! "Died on the field of honor!"

A little negro (half-witted) belonging to a gentleman in this vicinity, who bought him in Maryland, took it into his head lately that he would runaway and go back to his old home. The boy is about nine or ten years old. Living near Dan River he got into a small canoe, and off he dashed down stream on a high tide. He was seen to pass several points going with Rail road speed. At South Boston, however, some twenty miles distant, the boy rowed his boat ashore to see his old master, [James Bruce,] and take dinner. It is said that at Lewis' Ferry the boat upset, when the boy jumped into another and proceeded on.—*Mil. Chron.*

STONEMAN'S RAID.

This section of country was thrown into intense excitement on last Thursday by the reported advance from three to four thousand of the enemy under the command of Gens. Stoneman, Gillam, Brown and Wilcox. The force entered the State through Watauga county, crossing the Blue Ridge, and the first intelligence of them was at Patterson Factory in Caldwell county, about eight miles from Lenoir. They destroyed the factory and plundered the citizens of everything they wished. From thence they proceeded across to Wilkesboro', which place they entered about dark Friday, doing no damage to private property, except in one case that we have learned, and that was the gutting of Mr. Calvin Cowles store, besides the taking of all the available stock in their reach. From thence they visited Gwinn's factory in Yadkin county, which was not burned on account of the intercession of some person unknown to us,—a small force afterwards left the main column and destroyed Buck Shoal factory, belonging to Lawrence and Gaither, in Yadkin, and also South Troy and the Eagle Mills factories in the upper portion of Iredell, and returned the same course they came, taking with them as heretofore, all horses and mules of any value whatever.

We learn there were a number of contrabands went with them. They did not come nearer this place than Eagle Mills, about 18 or 20 miles distant.

The above is about as correct a report, condensed, as we are able to give up to Wednesday morning. —*Iredell Express.*

AN EXCITING WEEK.

News reached this place, on Saturday last, that Stoneman's cavalry, in force, were moving in this direction, from Caldwell county, where they had burnt the cotton factory belonging to R. L. Patterson & Co.

Later information located the enemy in Yadkin county, at Jonesville and Yadkinsville, some 4,500 strong 500 having crossed the Yadkin river.

The raiders were next reported at Rockford and Mt. Airy, and back again to within six miles of Hamptonville. Considerable excitement naturally pervaded this community, and at this writing, Tuesday evening, we know nothing definite of the whereabouts of Stoneman's forces.

It is rumored that all the cotton factories in his route were destroyed in Iredell, Yadkin and Surry; but we have no particulars, and nothing definite.

THE LATEST.

From the latest information we have, late Tuesday night, it is supposed that Stoneman has left Mt. Airy, in the direction of Hillsville, with the object of getting in the rear of our forces in Western Virginia.

We believe thirty miles is the nearest point the enemy approached this place.

THE VERY LATEST.

Mr. E. T. Clemmons, who was on a trip to Wytheville, returned on Wednesday noon, and his faithful servant 'Ike,' who accompanied him, informs us they encountered Stoneman's raiders just beyond Mt. Airy, where Mr. Clemmons and servant were taken prisoners, but were both subsequently released. The Yankees took Mr. Clemmon's horses, however, and gave him others in exchange. The contents of the wagon, salt, leather, &c., were not interfered with.

The Yankees endeavored to persuade "Ike" to go with them, offering him wages, one of Mr. Clemmons' best horses; saddle and bridle, gun and pistol, and his freedom, but he remained faithful and returned with his master home.

Stoneman was close upon a Confederate wagon train, and was moving in the direction of Hillsville the copper, and lead mines. They told "Ike" they would be in Salisbury in about two weeks.

The machinery of Brower's factory was destroyed, but the building not burnt.

SHERMANS' ARMY.

A gentleman who arrived in Richmond direct from Washington city, says that the Yankee authorities seem to be troubled about Sherman. They say that he has not fulfilled their expectations. It was fully expected and intended that he should capture Charlotte, and that he would be joined by Schofield, and make Wilmington his base of supplies. Instead of that, it is stated in one of the Washington city papers that Sherman is short of ammunition and his men are barefooted.

DIED,

At the Officers' Hospital, in this city, on yesterday, Major W. H. RENTFRO, of the 27th Georgia Regiment. His remains were interred in the city cemetery with Masonic honors.

New Advertisements.

A CALLED COMMUNICATION OF William G. Hill Lodge, No. 218, F. A. M., will be held at Masonic Hall on this evening, the 8th inst., at 7 o'clock.

Transient Brethren in good standing are invited to attend.

By order of the W. M.,
F. H. DEWEY, Sec'y.
April 8, 1865. 296—1t.

LADIES WANTED!

LADIES OF EDUCATION AND SAGACITY, WHO ARE willing to serve as Scouts within the enemy's lines for the Confederate Government, are wanted for immediate service. The most positive assurances of their devotion to and zeal for our cause will be required. Address,

"SIGMA,"
Care Box 261, Raleigh, N. C.
April 7, 1865. 296—5t*.

AUCTION SALE,

SATURDAY, APRIL 8TH, 1865, AT 11 O'CLOCK.

BROWN SUGAR
Pork,
Bed. Bedsteads and Mattrasses,
1 Good Rockaway and Harness,
6 Carts,
3 Ox Carts,
2 Wagons,
1 Bal. Spun Yarn,
Tea, Tobacco, Crockery, &c.

TUCKER, ANDREWS, & CO.
April, 7, 1865. 295—2t

A SMALL LOT OF BACON HAMS AND SIDES for sale.
J. KINSEY.
April 7, 1865. 295—2t.

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE OF ADAMANTINE CANDLES for sale.
J. KINSEY.
April 7, 1865. 295—2t.

JOHN D HYMAN,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
HENDERSONVILLE, N. C.,

WILL ATTEND PROMPTLY TO ANY BUSINESS IN the 8th Judicial Circuit that may be entrusted to his hands.
January 5, 1864. 218—tf.

THE CHURCH INTELLIGENCER,

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE PROtestant Episcopal Church in the Confederate States, is now published by the Protestant Episcopal Church Publishing Association in Charlotte, North Carolina.

REV. F. M. HUBBARD, D. D., } EDITORS.
REV. G. M. EVERHART, A. M., }

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January 25, 1865. 235—tf

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BRANSON & FARRAR,
Raleigh, N. C.
Jan. 2, 1865. 215—tf.

Provost Marshal's Office,
RALEIGH, N. C., April 3d, 1865.

CIRCULAR:

I. GENERAL JOHNSTON HAVING DIRECTED THAT no passports shall be required from this office, to persons travelling on the trains leaving this city, notice is hereby given to all concerned, that officers and soldiers will travel on their furloughs, details and orders, while civilians will be required, when within the ages of conscription, to show their exemption papers.

II. A guard will be established, in charge of a commissioned officer, on each train leaving this city.

III. All other regulations, heretofore in force, are continued in their operation; and no provision of this Circular is to be construed so as to revoke any order referring to other than the system of railroad passports.

By order Col. Com. Post:

BENJ ROBINSON,
Capt. and Provost Marshal.
April 4, 1865. 292—d6t.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, March 28th, 1865.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 61.

* * * * * * * *

X. NO EXEMPTIONS FROM DUTY IN THE GUARD for Home Defence for mental or physical disability will be valid except those granted by the District Boards regularly appointed in orders issued from this office, and all exemptions heretofore granted by irregular Constituted Boards, such as that of Drs. Walker and Smith, when only the latter was a regular member of the Board—are declared void. All persons holding such exemptions must appear before the regular Boards for re-examination, or they will be assigned to duty in the 1st Class.

By order of GOV. VANCE:

B. C. GATLIN,
288—d1t. Adjutant General.

Headquarters Post,
RALEIGH, N. C., March 15, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER, }
No. 1. }

I. CAPT BENJ. ROBINSON HAS BEEN ASSIGNED to duty at this Post, as Provost Marshal; and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

II. Officers arriving at this Post will register their names, rank, commands, and authority for absence, at the Provost Marshal's office.

III. All persons leaving the city will be required to have passports from the Provost Marshal's office.

IV. A Camp of Direction will be established at this Post: and officers and soldiers found in the city who are absent without proper authority will be sent there to be forwarded to their commands. By order,

F. M. PARKER,
Col. Commanding Post.
T. C. JAMES, Adjutant.

Headquarters Post,
RALEIGH, March 15, 1865.

CIRCULAR.

The following classification embraces only the officers and men and men allowed to remain within the City of Raleigh.

I. All officers and men properly assigned or detailed for duty within the limits of the City.

II. All officers and men on leaves of absence or furloughs properly granted whose such leave of absence or furloughs have not expired.

III. All officers of the Quartermaster, Commissary and Ordnance Department and their properly authorized agents here on business with their departments, when such officers or agents have been sent here either by their Corps Commanders or by the General Commanding.

IV. All other officers and men except those heretofore mentioned are ordered immediately to Smithfield.

By order,

F. M. PARKER,
Col. Commanding Post.
T. C. JAMES, Adjutant. 276—tf.

Headquarters Reserve N. C.,
RALEIGH, April 4, 1865.

CIRCULAR.

THE AUTHORITY HERETOFORE DELEGATED IN General Orders from these Headquarters, to Surgeons in charge of Hospitals, to grant furloughs of twenty one (21) days to members of the Reserve forces, is hereby revoked. Hereafter Reserves will be furloughed from Hospitals in the same manner as other soldiers similarly situated.

By order of Lt. Gen. HOLMES:

GRAHAM DAVES,
293—3t. Aid-de-Camp.

Headquarters Whitford's Brigade,
(Near) TARBORO', 31st March, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER, }
No. 1. }

ALL MEN ABSENT FROM THE 67TH AND 68TH N. C. Regiments and 1st N. C. Battalion, will find out where their command is by applying to Col. S. D. Pool, commanding Post at Tarboro'.

By command of Col. J. N. WHITFORD:

JOHN GUION,
292—3t. A. A. General.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, March 20th, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 7. }

THE MEDICAL BOARDS APPOINTED BY GENEral Orders No. 3, will assemble, without delay, at the following named places, viz:

That for the 1st District at Jackson,
That for the 2d District at Enfield,
That for the 3d District at Smithfield,
That for the 4th District at Fayetteville,
That for the 5th District at Raleigh,
That for the 6th District at Greensboro',
That for the 7th District at Lexington,
That for the 8th District at Charlotte,
That for the 9th District at Statesville,
That for the 10th District at Asheville,

The Boards will give due notice to the several Counties of their respective Districts of the day on which they will meet, and they will continue in session for fifteen days, when they will adjourn and forward the reports required by General Orders No 5. These reports will embrace the rank of the persons examined.

II. All persons claiming exemption from duty in the Guard for Home Defence on account of mental or physical disability, will repair to the place of the meeting of the Board in their respective Disiricts, and report themselves for examination while the Board is in session. Those failing to do so without a good and sufficient reason will forfeit their claim to examination, and will be sent by the Commanding Officer of the Home Guard of their County to join the Class to which they would belong, if not exempted for physical disability.

III. In William L Ledbetter is detailed as a member of the 4th District *vice* Dr. W. C. McDuffie, who is hereby relieved from said Board.

By order of Gov. VANCE:

R. C. GATLIN,
281-2t. Adjutant General.

Headquarters Reserve of N. C.,
RALEIGH, March 15, 1865.

(Extract.)
SPECIAL ORDERS. }
No. 45. }

* * * * * * * *

V. ALL COMMISSIONED OFFICERS ARRIVING IN Raleigh will at once report to Col. F. M. Parker, Commanding Post for Register. Such as are absent without leave will be returned to their commands.

Col. Parker will immediately organize a sufficient guard and arrest and send to the army all who are absent without proper authority.

* * * * * * * *

By command of Lieut. Gen. HOLMES:

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
276—12t. A. A. General.

Headquarters Reserve of N. C.,
RALEIGH, N. C., March 17, 1865.

(Extract.)
SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 47. }

* * * * * * * *

V. All detailed men arriving in Raleigh under Special Orders, No 45, Par. V from those Headquarters, will report to Col. F. M. Parker, Comm'g Post, who will organize into companies, those not already belonging to existing organizations, when sufficient numbers are reported.

* * * * * * * *

By command of Lieutenant General Holmes.

CHAS. STRINGFELLOW,
Asst. Adj't Gen'l
March 18, 1865. 278—6t.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, March 23th, 1865.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 61.

* * * * * * * *

XIII. THE COMMANDING OFFICERS OF THE 3D Class Home Guard in Franklin, Granville, Nash Wilson and Warren counties will immediately call into the field their respective commands, and will shoot down without hesitation any person found impressing or stealing property of any kind, who is not a commissioned officer and acting under proper authority.

They are authorized to receive any person not liable to serve in the Home Guard who may wish to volunteer in their commands.

By order of Gov. VANCE:

R. C. GATLIN,
287—1t. Adjutant General.

MUSTER AND PAY ROLLS FOR SALE at this office. Apply &c. 295—tf.